C.S. SNAKE BARES FANGS AGAIN...



Two of Los Tres; David Rico (l.), and Ricardo Gonzalvez.

On July 26 Ricardo Gonsalves, member of the IWW, and David Rico and Carlos Calderon, two of his associates who have been active in the struggles waged by Spanish-speaking workers, go on trial in San Diego. They are charged with Criminal Syndicalism.

The last such case against a member of the IWW was in 1923. Between 1921 and 1923 over a hundred members of the IWW were imprisoned in San Quentin under this conspiracy-type law. The class viciousness of this law has been detailed with academic thoroughness by Eldridge Foster Dowell in "Criminal Syndicalism Legislation", first issued in 1939 by Johns Hopkins University and recently reprinted by Da Capo Press. There have been a few uses of the law since 1923, and currently the American Civil Liberties Union is questioning its constitutionality in the Harris case. The three are charged also with possessing a fire bomb or "molotov cocktail".

Along with the court action, extra-legal action to suppress the struggles waged by Spanish-speaking workers continues, as exemplified by a recent raid and tear-gas

(continued on Page 8)

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION EMANCIPATION

Industrial Worker

ALL WEALTH MUST GO TO LABOR

AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL

VOLUME 68, NUMBER 6 — W.N. 1299 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS JUNE 1971 15 CENTS

LEFT SIDE

Whatever rights we have, including the right to strike, can be maintained only by asserting them at times.

As government takes over more jobs, the right of government workers to strike becomes critical. They once had an almost unquestioned right to strike. Then Calvin Coolidge told the Boston cops they mustn't, and got to be President. FDR took to the radio to tell the WPA workers "you can't strike against the Government", completely confusing a strike for ordinary economic purposes with a strike intended to coerce the Government.

Recently the United Federation of Postal Clerks went to court to contend that all federal employees have a constitutional right to strike. The Federal Court of Appeals told them that the Constitution neither grants nor denies them the right to strike — and if they want that right in black and white in the law books all they need is to get a law passed saying they have it. They plainly fared better in court because postmen and some other federal workers have already established the right to strike by striking. One of the appelate judges wrote the following in a separate opinion: "A union which never strikes, or can make no credible threat to strike, may wither away in ineffectiveness."

DIRECT ACTION got another indirect government boost in the report of General Counsel Kilber of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. He said that in 1970 his office had handled some 10,000 requests for arbitrators, and it took on the average 164 days to grind out a decision at an average cost of $540. He warns that the easier you make it to refer things to arbitration, the less likely they are to get settled by direct negotiations.

This holds true from the first step up: Passing the buck settles nothing. Usually grievances get settled best by the workers where they arise, who know what they are from direct experience. They can do this most readily when management expects that they will get backed up by their fellow workers in other departments.

"ECOTAGE" is a new word coined by pollution fighters from the first half of "ecology" and the last half of "sabotage". (The term "sabotage" is used in its union, job-action sense, not its military sense of destruction.) Environmental Action will be conducting a contest this summer for some prize forms of "Ecotage" — direct action to fight pollution. In the fall publishers Simon and Schuster will make a book out of the best entries.

"THE FOX" stuffed bales of straw in the sewers of a company that polluted the Desplaines River, and dumped effluent from US Steel sewers on the fancy carpets of the US Steel front office. He is said to have been the inspiration for the Ecotage contest. They are not looking for violent or lethal proposals, such as stuffing company executives in the sewers when bales of straw fail to get the desired results. Often the most effective direct action is of the constructive sort, as when unionists decide on a safety rule, then enforce it simply by applying it.

Remember how the Wob lumberjacks in 1917 established the eight-hour day? They worked eight hours, then stopped. If they got fired, they just switched jobs with another crew that did the same. And that established the eight-hour day. Later there was a law.

The big ecology problem can be viewed as re-cycling. So, direct actionists, take it from there.

Strike Breakers

Illinois too seems certain to pass a bill to "prohibit the recruiting and hiring of persons repeatedly offering themselves as replacements for striking employees". These strike breakers will even scab on each other. Recently that notorious scab herder Burns Detective Agency had a strike and hired scabs, but lost.

Export Jobs? Just Act Union!

Unions here gripe about the wages paid Japanese workers and urge higher tariffs. Japanese employers gripe that workers demand too much, and threaten to start more plants outside Japan in areas where wages are even lower.

Japanese and American corporations run plants in Taiwan where wages for skilled workers are the lowest in any industrial area. In Taiwan the Pentagon maintains a dictatorial government that permits no unions.

Wouldn't it make more sense for unions in America to demand that this government aid no government that puts union men in jail or denies the right to organize?

Wouldn't that do more than any tariff to protect wages? We live today in a world economy. In it can there be any kind of genuine wage security without raising the bargaining power of those at the bottom of the list?

There is a vigorous labor movement in Japan. (See the letter from a visiting IWW member on Page 3.) Since the year 1960 the average Japanese wage has risen from $72 a month to $215 a month. Last year it rose 17%. Japanese employers complain that the gross national product rose only 11%. Japanese industry has expanded by some such rate year after year, chiefly because Japanese unionists have fought for money to buy enough goods to market this expanding production.

American unionists worry about "export of jobs". At a symposium on international trade held at the University of Kentucky, Machinist president Floyd Smith offered these instances: Machinist Local 923 in Montrose, Pennsylvania watches equipment from the Bendix plant go to Mexico, where wages run about $2 a day, while Bendix employment in Montrose drops from 713 to 385. In Elkhart, Indiana CTS Electronics laid off 600 workers after opening a plant in Taiwan.

When American union heads concurred in "wage stabilization" Japanese employers said they would have to do the same thing. But by mid-May Japanese unions had not agreed. In Britain the Tory government bucks the labor movement to impose its imitation of America's Taft-Hartley laws. America exports repression through its Pentagon, through its State Department, and through the economic practices and labor laws employers elsewhere imitate.

We don't need to fight fellow workers in other lands. Jointly we can aim at the best standard of living and style of life that is both economically and ecologically feasible. This takes some research and planning. With such an understanding we can stop being afraid of losing our jobs. We can start to get rid of crazy, useless, harmful jobs. We can stop waste and we can improve life. We can export hope and not have to worry about exporting jobs.

Wobblies Visit Railroad Strikers

Two Chicago Branch IWWs went down to the railway signalmen's picket line to talk to these fellas about their beef.

As soon as we got there, railroad dicks chased us off. But we did learn that the signalmen are opposed to the deals worked by the rest of the railroad unions and are determined to come out better.

Those complaining of railroad service to employees being interrupted ought to consider the difficulty of the signalmen's job, as well as the simplicity of having a railroad settlement all at once rather than playing one group against another.

X 325828

REFERENDUM

A referendum on whether to hold a General Convention this year, and if so what date, together with other questions relating to proposed Department 700, was issued May 15 and is to be returned by June 26 to be counted. If you are a member of the IWW in good standing and did not get a copy, ask the nearest IWW branch secretary or job delegate. If you aren't in good standing, pay up and vote.

Coal Cargo Kept At Sea

The Swedish vessel Ballaron set out from South Africa with 2500 tons of anthracite bound for Britain. The British unions objected, not that coal was being imported, but that it was coming from South Africa, where native black workers are inhumanly maltreated.

The Ballaron went to Dublin to offload part of the coal. There the Marine and Port Workers Union refused to handle the vessel, and it set out for the North Sea and Bristol. Meanwhile the National Union of Railwaymen gave notice that even if the coal did get unloaded they would not handle any of it. So the Ballaron headed away from Britain.

The unions sent notice to labor bodies in Antwerp, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. They are meanwhile fighting the damn new Industrial Relations Bill, because like the Taft-Hartley Act it will make illegal these spirited expressions of working-class solidarity.

CHILD LABOR

In 1970 the Labor Department found 13,042 instances of employers' hiring children illegally. Motels, hamburger spots, and restaurants are among the most frequent offenders. In 1970 child labor violations were up 15% over 1969.

"An injury to one is an injury to all" One Union One Enemy

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO INDUSTRIAL WORKER

FRED THOMPSON, EDITOR THIS ISSUE
WALTER H. WESTMAN, BUSINESS MANAGER
LIONEL BOTTARI, GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

POLICY: Unless they are designated as official statements, those articles which appear in the Industrial Worker are the personal expressions of the individuals who wrote them, and can be expected to clash with each other at times. It is not our practice to pay for any items published. Most of our articles are written by workers, members of the IWW, but we welcome short items dealing with matters of general working-class interest from non-members as well. All material except flash news should be in by the 15th of the month so that typesetting, layout, and printing may be completed by the 20th of the month.

To Build Peace

The demonstrations were fine, but the war goes on. Even if we get this one ended, the USA seems likely to get into others. The Seabees are building a US naval base at Diego Garcia about a thousand miles south of India. It's not being built to rescue shipwrecked sailors.

As Tom Condit put it in the April 29 issue of Workers' Power: "The economy needs a big defense establishment to protect foreign investments, and it needs big foreign investments to justify the defense establishment." To the argument that exports run to only 4% of the gross national product, and defense spending to another 10%, he answers that if you wring out such wind and water from the gross national product as real-estate commissions and Congressmen's pay, this 14% becomes something like 40% of the actual goods and services produced.

Felix Green, in his Random House book "The Enemy", says that in the 15 years from 1950 to 1965: "US private corporations invested 3.8 billion in Latin America. From this investment...no less than 11.3 billion in profits was remitted home to the US, while the profits retained locally increased the investment from 3.8 billion to 10.3 billion...17.8 billion in the form of remitted profits and increased local investments...a cool 469%."

To build peace, you need to build an economy less allergic to peace then that. You need to cut into profits and turn them into a higher living standard and more leisure, and that is not done by going along with wage stabilization. What's more, to build peace you need to build an understanding with your fellow workers abroad to let no one use you against each other in peace or war.

Who's The Big Bad Wolf?

A basic strategy in keeping an underclass obedient is to convince as many as possible that all who want things changed are wicked self-seekers. Attorney General Mitchell is the sort of fellow who doesn't hesitate to ask for the right to lock up dissidents for two months without bail or trial. It was in line with that basic strategy that he compared the peace marchers to the Brownshirts Hitler used in his rise to power. He said that, like them, the marchers were "riding roughshod over the rights of others".

The riding roughshod was done by Washington cops on motorcycles and by Army tanks and planes in Asia. The marchers asked that this mass murder stop. The delayed a few clerks and stenographers from reaching their desks. If they had succeeeded in delaying them for days, what beyond a holiday in the beautiful spring would have happened? But members of an underclass had challenged the Government's right to go around killing people, and they had to be denounced as wicked.

Power To The People?

John Lennon's song about "power to the people" is going over in a big way. Not only did demonstrators sing it, but the Ann Arbor Sun says that ten different songs using that phrase came out as records in March and April. Even President Nixon used it. If power gets evenly diffused, does it remain power? Power to what people? Power over whom? Such ambiguities can be disastrous.

We much prefer the view in an IWW pamphlet: "Our class has only to stop doing what it is told to do, and start doing what it collectively decides to do, to deprive its opposition of all the power they ever had and to acquire for itself all the power it will ever need."

STRIKERS CAN EAT

The US Supreme Court has ruled that there is nothing illegal about strikers eating. Big-hearted IT&T had brought suit against Massachusetts for granting welfare to 170 needy strikers. Moved of course only by the concern for human welfare that its publicity modestly discloses, IT&T took the case all the way up through the courts, and got told all the way that there is nothing actually illegal about strikers eating, or even the varmint little children eating too.

CREDIT CARD PRESSURE

NLRB has ruled that the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union was within its rights when it distributed handbills on Texaco property urging workers to curb Texaco's nationwide drive against the union by tearing up their Texaco credit cards and sending them in to the company along with a protest. The union contract provided that it could pass out handbills on the company property if this was done outside worktime and work areas.

PLEASE PRINT: Mail to Industrial Worker, 2440 North Lincoln, Chicago, Illinois 60614.
Send Industrial Worker for ..... years to (name) ....
(street and number) ....
(city) .... (state) .... (zip) ....
I enclose $.......... ($2 for 1 year, $5 for 3 years). If receipt should be sent to an address other than the above, write it here ....
(NOTE: ALL DUES-PAYING IWW MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING GET THE IW FREE!)

John Neufeld

John Neufeld, a member of the IWW, passed away in Chicago in April after ailing for several years. He was born in Canada and reared as a Mennonite. During his youth he became aware of social and economic conditions that he seemed to think needed changing.

Neufeld was first a member of the One Big Union of Canada. In 1923 he came to the United States and also joined the IWW. He belonged to both unions for a while, but decided that as he would remain in the US he would be active in the IWW.

In 1926 he became secretary of the GRU branch in Minneapolis and helped maintain a hall on the West Side until the Colorado coal-mine campaign began to bear fruit in 1927. By then he became a GOC member of the GRU and went to Colorado to lend a hand. He remained there until the strike was settled.

During the Depression he was active in the Industrial Workers Unemployed Union of Chicago, and he remained active in that group until it dissolved. He held continuous membership in the IWW from 1923 until his passing. He will be missed.

C. Velsek

Cartoonist X-13

The "Stab in Stabilization" cartoon on the front page of the May IW struck some readers as a cutting comment on present Washington wage plans. It was drawn, however, as a comment on Roosevelt's wage policy during World War II. The cartoonist, signing himself X-13, was C.E. Setzer, whose IWW card number was X 13068. He joined the Lumber Workers Industrial Union 120 on June 10, 1922, and served the IWW in many capacities as branch secretary, General Executive Board member, and general "Jimmy Higgens" as well as cartoonist. His usual technique was the linoleum cut, for those were the days of the letter press, when engraving expense was something we tried to avoid. Goddard Graves, who furnished us with a proof of the original, has made proofs of many X-13 cartoons, and hopes to reduce them to convenient page size for a small book of X-13 drawings.

The Hole Truth

by Carol Edwards

(Melody: "On Top of Old Smoky")

There's a hole in our logic
And the rain dribbles in,
So we make the same errors
Again and again.

There's a hole in our daydream
Where a seed drops and grows,
And a thorn appears
To make shade for the crows.

There's a hole in our history
Where it said "Custer Saves",
And the wind blows our treaties
All over the graves.

There's a hole in our nation
Where there once was a soul,
And we've thrown in the children
To fill up that hole.

Gotta June 70 IW?

For our files and to fill an occasional request, we would like to acquire one, two, or a dozen copies of the June 1970 issue of the Industrial Worker.

Editor

BROWN LUNG

Black lung is for miners, brown lung for 250,000 cotton-mill workers. The medical term is byssonosis. Cardroom workers and spinners get it from the dust. If the workers changed from mill work to outdoor work or other kinds of work instead of marrying their jobs, their jobs would not so often kill them. Thus employment terms that inhibit job change prove killers too. Byssonosis gets about a third of cardroom workers and cotton spinners.

official notices

IU 450: All members working in the printing and publishing industry are asked to give their addresses to Ken Freedman, 305 West South College Street, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387. He is co-ordinating to establish a functioning industrial union in this industry.

AUSTIN: The IU 450 Branch is at 1312 West 42nd Street, Austin 78705. Fellow Workers of the Armadillo Press may be reached there.

BUFFALO: Contact IWW Delegate Henry Pfaff, 77 Eckhert Street, Buffalo, New York 14207 (377-6073).

CAMBRIDGE: Write to IWW, Post Office Box 454, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA: Branch meetings are held every two weeks. For details on this or other IWW activities, visit the Earthworks Garage (an IU 440 shop) at 219 South Water Street, Champaign, Illinois, or write to Delegate G.C. Graves, Box 2249, Station A, Champaign, Illinois 61820. Support the boycott! Don't buy at the Illini Union until scab lettuce is out!

CHICAGO: The Chicago Branch meetings are now being held on the first Friday of each month at 2440 North Lincoln Avenue (549-5045). Cathy Gresher is the Chicago Branch Secretary.

CLEVELAND: The IWW Delegate for the Cleveland area is Larry Cornett, 13347 Caves Road, Chesterland, Ohio 44026.

DULUTH: Phone IWW Delegate Patrick J. McMillan, 419 East 4th Street, Duluth, Minnesota 55805 (727-4827).

HONOLULU: Mervyn Chang, IU 450, Box 352, Haleiwa, Oahu, Hawaii.

HOUSTON: Robert (Blackie) Vaughan is Acting Secretary of the Houston IU 510 Branch. All communications intended for the Branch should be addressed to him at 7505 Navigation Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77011.

ITHACA: Stationary Delegate Bill Siebert can be reached at the Glad Day Press, 308 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, New York 14850 (273-0535 or 273-1899).

LAWRENCE: Contact John Weismiller, 1343 Tennessee #22, Lawrence, Kansas 66044 (843-8770).

LOS ANGELES: Mike Dale, Secretary, 1419 North Fairfax, Apartment 6, Los Angeles 90046. Dorice McDaniels, Member Executive Board (677-8397). Van Nuys: EWIU 620, Srafprint Co-op, 14133 Gilmore, Van Nuys, California 91901 (781-7589 or 782-6185).

MADISON: Julia Vea, Secretary, 114 West Gorham, Madison 53703 (or see the people at Riley's Liquor Store on State Street).

MINNEAPOLIS-SAINT PAUL: Write Jim Cain, Post Office Box 9885, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55440.

NEW YORK CITY: A hall has been opened at 210 West 82nd Street and is open days. The secretary is Chuck Derrevere and his home phone is 989-0667. (Or phone Bill Goring, 749-6465.)

OAKLAND-BERKELEY: Richard Ellington is now Secretary of the Oakland-Berkeley Branch. Address all communications and such to him at 6448 Irwin Court, Oakland, California 94609 (658-0293).

PHILADELPHIA: Telephone Jarama Jahn (724-4895) or drop in at 2054 South Salford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19143.

(continued on Page 3)

Reader's Soapbox

Surviving Murfin

I feel I must comment on the articles by Pat Murfin entitled "Surviving the Future".

In Part One we are told by Mr. Murfin of the "extraordinary complexity of the contemporary American society". We are told that "we live in a world that no one, no group, no government, and no computer can fully comprehend". It is certainly true that most people do not fully comprehend American society, or societies in general. Most people do not comprehend much of anything, because they have not been taught to do so. However the most superficial study of economic history makes it quite possible, even easy, to understand present social conditions.

On the "inter-group rivalry-fear-hatred syndrome", I must agree that a sociologist would note that it is "...evidence of the disintegration of the very fabric...of... society itself". The average sociologist knows nothing about society, and is given to making such inane statements. Anyone with any understanding of the economic forces that create this syndrome would realize that there are two basic causes.

Millions of years of evolution have developed, almost to an instinct, the habit of considering the members of one's own tribe, or clan, or band, or whatever, as human, and all others as something less than human. Among natural societies, it is almost universal to call one's group "People" and have some very unflattering term for others.

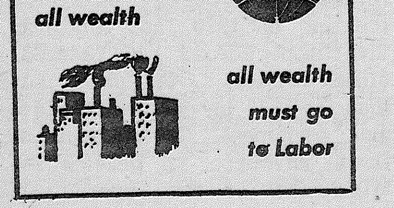
The second cause is very simple. It is in the interest of the ruling class to keep the workers divided among themselves, and it does so.

I might point out that the social problems extant in Twentieth Century America were well-developed back in Fifteenth Century Florence. I might point out that no major technological changes have taken place in well over fifty years, unless one chooses to count television. I might point out that the violent revolutions which traditionally herald changes in economic and political systems have historically occurred long after the new economic system was firmly entrenched. Exceptions are Russia — and we all know what happened there — and China, which incorporated most of the members of the old ruling class into the new system. The so-called "Third World" revolutions are not different. They are only occurring earlier in the stage of their bourgeois development because of the ever-expanding needs of the imperialist countries.

The basic criticism of Part Two is that it seems to say that logic and reason can not be used to solve present-day social problems. Like all too many other social theorists, FW Murfin confuses results with methods. It is true that much or even most of what Marx wrote in mid-Nineteenth Century Europe can not be applied to America today. But Marx left us with a very important method — a way of looking at society and economic systems — a tool for analysis. The same may be said of Freud or Darwin, in their respective fields, or any of the great thinkers of the past.

One more point comes to mind in the defense of reason. Einstein figured out the theory of relativity while a very young man — using only reason and logic. He spent the rest of his life proving it. We should trust more to the power of the human mind. Properly used, it is a marvelous tool.

by X 325433





It's An Activity

After having read about the boycott in Champaign (in the May Industrial Worker) I began to think it might be best to pull off some such kind of job to bring us together before organizing a branch. We can take inspiration from our fellow workers. Hope these first days of May have reminded us that organizing is an activity and not just a discussion topic. As usual unspent energy has gone to the streets in trashing and fighting pepper gas.

Thanks, Wobs!

Let me take this opportunity to thank you for your items in the May 1971 issue of the Industrial Worker concerning the United Farm Workers' lettuce boycott. We most sincerely appreciate the support you have been giving us.... I might add that we are presently intensifying our picket activities.

Eliseo Medina
Coordinator
Chicago Boycott Committee

Letter From Japan

Tokyo, April 28: In Japan wages and productivity and the cost of living are all rising rapidly, and workers are beginning their spring bargaining offensive with a bang.

There are several big unions and many small ones which fortunately are federated and pull simultaneous "general strikes" for periods ranging from an hour to a day or two as a show of potential power. The unions are typically industrial, with the machinist, the janitor, and the payroll clerk in the same organized firm in the same union.

Japanese labor is better organized than US labor, but economically just as naive. This comes in part from bank-government co-opted leadership, and in part from the paternalistic style of the companies. They provide inexpensive dormitories for single workers, dining halls that serve meals at wholesale cost, and medical and dental clinics. Fortunately there is the IWT and such papers as Jiyu Rengo-Sha, somewhat counterpart to the IWW, with lots of anarchists, both young and old-timers, who see through the paternalistic crap.

The English-language dailies cover the activities of the "international financial community" thoroughly. I've been watching news of the very busy region of Southeast Asia, and in particular dealings of the Asian Development Bank. These give many clues to the real reason for US war in Asia and McNamara's World Bank. Things look rough.

As I see it, it has become important for workers to organize classes in which to look at basic economics and operations of international banking. If they did that American workers could view importation of inexpensive "foreign" goods less as a threat to their jobs and more as an indication that today goods could be manufactured for free. Often the American and the Japanese work for the same ultimate owner. Workers must understand that the enemy is not their fellow worker in some other country, but the global financier.

Another way the bankers have us collared is through curtailment of rice and wheat production in Japan, the US, and Russia or Canada to support prices for farmers. In an economy of abundance, possible with mechanized farming and automated industry, all things could be free....

COMMUNES

One engaging radical phenomenon in Japan is the co-operative and commune movement. There are at least 30 communes, some including 250 members and the oldest established 60 years ago. These communes are both spirited and productive. They turn out tatimi, the fine straw mats used on floors in Japanese homes, and operate poultry and dairy farms collectively.

I visited the Tokyo headquarters of the commune movement, staffed by men and women who had lived two or three years on the kibbutzim in Israel and had received literature from the Savrodaya Movement in India on Gandhian economics. I heartily recommend such literature. Gandhi's idea that the capitalists can be persuaded to be mere trustees of the factories for the workers may at first sound nuts, but Gandhi says the people must enforce the trusteeship status of the capitalists by refusing to co-operate with any resistance or monkey-business the capitalists may offer to the idea. (In China the State had to pay the ex-capitalists to come back and manage the factories.) Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave are certainly no statists.

I believe the study of the Savrodaya Movement of India will throw much light on the anarcho-syndicalist struggle in the US, Japan, and all other countries.

Yours for the Commonwealth of Toil

IWW Card Number X 326323

JOBLESS FUND SHRINKS

The Unemployment Compensation funds of 16 states have fallen below the safe minimum operating levels. The 16 states involved are Alaska, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. Representative Vanik of the House Ways and Means Committee estimates that the near twelve billion in the Unemployment Insurance Reserve Fund will at the present rate of depletion and the present official jobless rate of 6% give out in two years. For the 32-year life of the Fund employers have paid contributions on a $3,000-a-year base. To avoid depletion, Vanik wants to raise the base.

KERR REVIVAL

The Charles Kerr Company was founded to publish socialist literature in 1886, but has been inactive in recent years. A new non-party committee has been formed to revive it to carry out its original intent. It will issue a new catalogue soon. Its address: Box 914, Chicago, Illinois 60690. It plans to reprint old socialist classics once printed by Kerr and now reduced to a very few copies. A re-issue of its 1925 book "The Autobiography of Mother Jones" is in preparation to add pictorial material and historical background.

official notices

(continued from Page 2)

SAN DIEGO: Contact IWW Delegate Arthur Miller, Post Office Box 1332, San Diego, California 92112.

SAN FRANCISCO: The Branch Secretary is Don Castleberry, 1631 Lake Street, San Francisco 94121 (221-9131).

SAN JOSE-PALO ALTO AREA: Contact Delegate Jim Bumpas at Srafprint Co-op, 909 Covington Road, Los Altos, California 94022.

SANTA ROSA: Write to Eugene Nelson, Post Office Box 7037, Santa Rosa, California 95401.

SEATTLE: Contact Branch Secretary Bob Horsley at San Vito Press, 501 19th Street East, Seattle, Washington 98102. Stan Iverson is the Wob contact at the ID Bookstore, 1408 Northeast 42nd Street, Seattle, Washington 98105.

TACOMA: Contact IWW Delegate Ottalie Markholt at 714 South 16th, Apartment 4, Tacoma, Washington 98405 (272-8119).

VANCOUVER: Contact Secretary M. C. Warrior, 427 East 20th Street, Vancouver 10, British Columbia, Canada.

WATERLOO: IWW Student Branch at the University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. Tom Patterson, Secretary, c/o Federation of Students.

WHITETHORN: Contact Delegate Darryl B. Van Fleet, Post Office Box 311, Whitethorn, California 95489.

YAKIMA: Write to Stationary Delegate, Post Office Box 2205, Yakima, Washington 98902.

YELLOW SPRINGS: The office is located at 102 Dayton Street, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387. Ken Freedman, Branch Secretary, 305 West South College, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

OVERSEAS BRANCHES:

AUSTRALIA: Bert Armstrong, 20 Barton Street, Concord, New South Wales.

GREAT BRITAIN:

SURREY: The IWW Stationary Delegate for Surrey is David Pickett, c/o Syndicalist Federation, 259 Hillcross Avenue, Morden, Surrey, England.

HARTEPOOL (NORTHEAST ENGLAND): Brian Carter, 1 Ormesby Road, Seaton Estate, Hartepool, County Durham.

GUAM: Shelby Shapiro is the Stationary Delegate for Guam. Communicate with him through Post Office Box 864, Agana, Guam 96910 or phone Shelby at 746-2114 (nights).

SWEDEN: David Sund, Harpundsavgen 44, 124-40 Bandhagen.

Eat While You Wait

In one decision the US Supreme Court toppled the Unemployment Act provisions in 48 states that kept unemployed workers waiting while authorities resolved some employer challenge to their claims once they had been declared eligible.

In this and other decisions there still lingers a weird assumption that employers pay the money for unemployment benefits. They do so only as a matter of form and to simplify bookkeeping. The actual wage offer that induces us to accept a job is what we are told we will get for taking it, and this includes unemployment coverage. The employer deducts a full 100% of his contribution from this actual wage offer.

PROFIT DISEASE "GUARDS HEALTH"

"Health care is not the aim of the health care system." That is the blunt conclusion of Doctors John and Barbara Ehrenreich in the book "The American Health Empire" (Random House, $1.95 at book stores). In a profit economy the purpose of a health care system is to make a fast buck — and lots of them.

The American Federationist, organ of the AFL-CIO, usually gives its staunch support to the profit system. But in its March issue, in surveying the shocking conditions in many of America's 24,000 nursing homes, it said:

"The first step to improvement is to phase out the profit motive. Inhumane conditions cannot help but result from the inhumane policy of allowing one man to make a profit from another's infirmity."

Nine tenths of the nursing homes are run for profit. Over half of them are run as chain enterprises. They yield over three billion a year in profits. Health, Education, and Welfare, the government agency which is supposed to supervise them, has only one part-time employee to watch the entire 24,000. An experienced soul advises those who must look for a nursing home that they can save time by this procedure: Walk in, and if you smell piss, walk out.

There is much talk these days to the effect that what we need for better health care is to provide this health-care system with more money. Eighteen organizations, including organized pharmacists, dentists, and the Heart Fund, have now formed a Coalition for Health Funding, and ask for a 3.1-billion-dollar federal health budget for Fiscal 1972. But is the need money or reorganization? An American is twice as likely to die between 40 and 50 as a Swede, but here health care absorbs 7% of the GNP while there it absorbs 5%.

Nixon proposes a national health plan under which workers would pay a quarter of the cost of the health insurance their employers would provide for them. UAW's Woodcock told the politicians that this plan reminded him of the "Buffalo policy" which he explained "covers you only when you are run over by a herd of Buffalo in downtown Detroit at high noon". He prefers Senator Kennedy's plan, which is closer to the British national health plan.

Senator McIntyre proposes a subsidy to an insurance pool in each state to make health insurance available to those who could not pay for it. He says that the Government should not spend billions of tax dollars to pay the bills of those who can afford to pay them either directly or through group policies, and argues that more would be done for our health if this government money were spent to curb the pollution and the traffic accidents that send us to the hospital.

They talk about health and think about money, in Washington and in all hearings the Senate conducted on this question all across the country, starting in Cleveland on May 4 and winding up in San Francisco on May 17. The old rugged individualists who used to denounce such thinking as socialistic now talk about how they can get more money out of it.

Providing the funds has raised hospital costs to over a hundred a day. Blue Cross keeps raising rates, up 43% in New York City, with another 19% asked for. As the Ehrenreichs explain, Blue Cross shapes health policies, and in turn is controlled by those who control hospitals. It is necessarily concerned that the hospital bills it has to pay do not exceed the money it receives, and the Ehrenreichs' book shows that Blue Cross has found a way to accomplish this which is beautiful in its simplicity: Cut down the number of hospital beds, and Blue Cross members who can't get in can't run up hospital bills.

The American Hospital Supply Company sells bedsheets to hospitals — at prices exceeding single-sheet department-store prices. It cleared four hundred million last year and is going global. The big drug companies cleared six hundred million. All are part of the "medical-industrial complex", empire built on aches and pains.

The drug companies illustrate the utter misorganization of our health resources. They spend about $4,000 per year per doctor to give doctors biased sales-type "information" about their products. The doctors get a bewildering and incredible array of pitches that should make an old medicine faker blush. For much less cost, an impartial disinterested body could keep the doctors informed on what is new in medicine.

It is customary to speak of these products as "ethical drugs". Parke Davis antibiotic chloromycetin is an example. Here FDA requires each bottle to contain a warning that serious, even fatal blood diseases can result from its use. When Parke-Davis ships this chloromycetin to countries where the governments do not require such a warning, it simply puts in a sales pitch without a warning. The State Department reluctantly wrote the doctors in Latin America warning them of this hazard.

What does the typical health-insurance policy cover? Only one in two hundred provides any dental care. About one in ten provides for nursing homes. About six in ten cover drugs prescribed outside of the hospital or doctor visits to one's home. Only half cover X-ray and lab fees.

There is a doctor shortage, yet out of the 25,000 students who seek admission to medical schools each year, 17,000 are turned away. They run their union like the building trades, only specialize even more, concentrating on places where the other doctors are, and thus make themselves still less available to those who need them. But why blame the doctors. They live in a society where we judge how good a doctor or anyone else is by how much money he makes, and naturally they want us to think they're good.

Commercialization is bad for our health whether the beneficiary is a multi-million drug maker, a social-climbing physician, or a Skid Road bum. On society's human scrap heap men live by selling their blood. Hepatitis spreads. In America there is one death for every one hundred and fifty blood transfusions among those over fifty. Blood from a narcotic addict is found to be seventy times as likely to give the patient hepatitis as blood from a known healthy "control".

In Japan, where almost all blood is bought, the hepatitis rate runs from 10% to 25%, and in some districts to 34%. By contrast in Britain, where all blood is obtained from voluntary donors, the rate is almost zero. (See Richard Tittmus's "The Gift Relationship", published by Allen and Unwin.)

Our health requires decent air and water that the pursuit of profit denies us. It also requires food. But the National Nutrition Survey, a government set-up, found that fifteen million hard-core poor go hungry, and ten million more need food assistance. In sampled areas from 9% to 42% were found to be anemic or short of hemoglobin, while almost a fourth of the diets sampled in the state of Washington were short of Vitamin A, and almost a third of the diets sampled in South Carolina were short of riboflavin.

There is this vast show of concern about our health, and yet the new food-stamp regulations will cut 350,000 recipients off from this assistance entirely, and reduce assistance to another 1,750,000. In New York nutritional deficiency is on a par with Appalachia. Connecticut and New Jersey figure the new regulation will force an end to the plan.

NEW JERSEY REACTION

Klan and other "radical Right" things are crawling out of old walls around New Jersey. Starting in January the KKK, which was revived in New Jersey in 1965 — has burned several crosses at night — mostly at Highstown, 15 miles south of Trenton, and at Princeton, seven miles west. For a while the Klan fiery cross was an almost weekly event. Klansmen said the first one was in protest against the discontinuance of police dogs for keeping blacks "in their place", and the others to keep reminding blacks of white supremacy.

Police dogs are being used in other communities, like Irvington (two dogs per cop), and the cops say they are happy with the way the dogs freeze most suspects, and figure this produces ideal race relations.

Rightists grew perturbed in March when a Superior Court Judge in Paterson chose to dismiss a sedition charge placed against White Panther Marc Jahrn last September on the ground that he distributed seditious literature. The judge said the law was so worded that a news dealer could be charged for distributing the New York Times if its editorial quoted some Far Left rhetoric.

In Perth Amboy the police adopted a plan of building their own Berlin Wall around the business district each night at six with barricades to foil the attempts of youth gangs in bumper-to-bumper cars trying to take over the business district. (Psst! It's the industries you need to take over — and to run them, not to loot them.)

FIST TOWARDS THE SKY!

In San Diego late in April a 24-year-old construction worker went out to check on sand seepage at a construction site and was buried under 10 feet of sand. His fellow workers dug like mad, using their hands when there weren't enough shovels to go around, but they were too late. We saw the TV news coverage of the tragedy, and I am still haunted by the sight of the dead man's clenched hand, the first part of him to be uncovered. I wrote this ballad for him and for the many other workers who have died for what some like to call "progress". I sing it to the tune of "Mother Jones", but perhaps one of our more musical fellow workers can find another melody.

He wore his hard-hat jaunty; his limbs were strong and brown —
Another construction worker killed in San Diego town.

The workers saw the cave-in: Why seek him far and wide?
"He's buried 'neath 10 feet of sand! Let's dig him out!" they cried.

Some dug for him with shovels, and others dug with hands;
They knew they also dug with hearts to clear the seeping sands.

Some 10 feet deep in sorrow their comrade he did lie —
The first thing they saw of him was his fist clenched toward the sky.

The soil of California is rich with those struck down:
So many fellow workers killed in San Diego town!

We think of those who loved them and who now must memorize
The jaunty way they wore their hats, the twinkles in their eyes.

To give them all their justice, there's something we must ask:
For benefit and gain of whom were they sent to their task?

No answers are forthcoming — why humble men must die.
We only can conjecture why his fist clenched toward the sky.

X 327069

More Wob History To Come Out Now

Random House is issuing a series of phonograph albums on the oral history of America. The first album consists of some material on the IWW strike in Lawrence in 1912.

The magazine Labor History for Spring 1971, as often, contains much material on the IWW and the labor Left. Richard Feuss has a sprightly piece on "The Roots of American Left Wing Interest in Folk Song".

It reproduces the introduction Melvyn Dubofsky wrote for the Greenwood reprint of the old IWW periodical Industrial Union Bulletin, March 2, 1907 to March 6, 1909. Neil Betten writes of the Catholic Worker Movement in the Depression. The major article is Donald Sofchalk's "Organized Labor and the Iron Ore Miners of Minnesota, 1907-1936".

Sofchalk's article is the most complete summary of sources on the IWW's 1916 strike on the Iron Range, and explores the AFL documents and the correspondence connected with it more thoroughly than any previous account. Thus, while it follows the form which historians seem to make traditional, complaining that in 1916 "the IWW leaders failed to create a viable unionism", it provides the necessary data to answer this irrelevancy.

The data given make clear that the AFL in the area was trying to build conservative craft unionism among cigar makers and in similar trades where unionism would not affront the Establishment, and for this reason turned down requests to organize the iron miners. When increased demand for miners in the summer of 1916 made it feasible for the miners to take action, they looked around for help and could get it only from the IWW.

The data here given show that before July 3 and the occasion for the subsequent trials the IWW leaders had proposed that the local authorities and the companies meet to settle the dispute, while the IWW stayed out of such meetings if that would help. The Range politicians were willing enough but the mining companies were not.

Again, as usual, this gets called a "lost strike". The facts run that in the fall the miners got a wage increase of about 20%, and action on many summer demands, with more wages and more improvements the following spring to stall off threats of renewing the strike.

The Sofchalk article does recognize the contribution to Range living standards of the determined Finnish unionists who gave us the paper Industrialisti, which is still published today and still proudly carries an IWW preamble. The article is mistaken, however, when it says that these Finnish workers were predominantly socialist long before they left Finland. No: Most of them got their radical ideas here.

Fred Thompson

World Capital Spreading Fast

This year companies from 11 foreign countries will build plants in South Carolina. One old New England company that moved south "to escape high labor costs" is now headed for Taiwan, where the Pentagon supports a government that allows no unions. In our South they do it differently. To quote Thomas Harris, the general counsel for AFL-CIO, the Textile Workers have been organizing down south for thirty years, and have won several NLRB elections, but "do not have under contract a single mill in the southeastern states belonging to any of the big three textile chains — Burlington, J. S. Stevens, and Deering-Milliken".

Foreign capital here had risen to a total investment of thirteen billion dollars by the end of 1970, and American capital investment abroad had reached seventy billion dollars, or ten billion dollars less than its 1970 investment here in new plant and equipment. Capital from anywhere flows anywhere, to develop the Upper Mississippi or the Upper Congo.

Book Review

DON'T BLAME THE PEOPLE — Bias in the New Media, by Robert Cirino (Diversity Press, Box 45764, Los Angeles, California 90045, paperbound, 340 pages, $2.95)

An ad gets marked as an ad, but: "When the Los Angeles Times reports on the grape strike, it doesn't have to inform its readers that the Los Angeles Times's owners stand to make larger profits if the movement to unionize farm labor fails."

Such is one of about a thousand such comments on bias in the news media in this book that Robert Cirino published himself when he found that publishers shied away from it. Since it was a scholarly, thoroughly documented study, highly readable and studded with instances touching on a wide range of interests, Cirino, a teacher, was surprised. But it was the same sort of study years ago, under the title of "The Brass Check", that led Upton Sinclair, though already well established as an author, to start publishing his own books, for this is a sensitive area. Sinclair's experience goes unmentioned in this book that deals with only fairly recent news coverage.

Much of the bias arises from the class interests of wealthy owners who hobnob with other wealthy men to whom they sell advertising and thus get wealthier. Half of the 1767 newspapers the US had in 1967 were owned by chains and had 62% of the circulation. ABC has telecast investments in Latin America, Asia, and the Middle East, while its Worldvision subsidiary reaches 60% of all TV sets outside the US.

But even more bias comes from this combination of two circumstances: (1) To say nothing about a social problem is to support the status quo by implying that nothing much is wrong and there is nothing to worry about. (2) "The great threats to mankind are mostly unsensational trends and are ignored because they do not conveniently fit into the mass media's definition of the news." Thus: "The Los Angeles Times in a two-month period had 120 accident stories, 17 celebrity stories, and 40 human-interest stories on its front page, but no stories on population, world hunger, illiteracy, or the brain drain."

Today newspapers are willing to tell us that birth control is desirable, that tobacco may prove harmful, that pollution is a menace, and perhaps even that venereal disease is spreading. But these problems did not arise suddenly. They were there decades ago when only a few scientists and other concerned people were trying to get the newspapers to talk about them; but the owners felt it was poor taste to speak of contraception or VD, and poor judgment to denounce cigarettes on TV shows that collected $25,000 a minute for cigarette commercials. (Even now the story content and pictures make it seem that everybody who is anybody must have a glass in one hand and a cigarette in the other.) But on such clear issues as these, asks Cirino, how much misery might have been saved had the media been free to perform their functions of extending our eyes and ears and selecting from their overwhelming supply of stories at least something of consequence to mix in with the trivia?

Great front-page stories are at times deliberately suppressed:

"An eleven-man investigative task force from the Associated Press interviewed 36 crew members who had first-hand knowledge of the alleged attack on US destroyers by North Vietnamese torpedo ships in the Gulf of Tonkin. They filed a story which raised questions about the credibility of the official version. The story was refused by so many papers that it caused one AP executive to remark: 'One of the problems is getting this new enterprise copy past crusty old telegraph editors and into the papers. Both the New York Times and the Los Angeles Times chose not to publish the story on the day the wrap-up was released for publication."

Or when Drew Pearson showed that Howard Hughes had "loaned" $205,000 to Richard Nixon's brother on a $4,000 lot, and had acquired the lot since the loan was not repaid, almost all the papers filled Pearson's space with something else. When denials were subsequently withdrawn only the denials — not the corrections of the denials — were published.

Bias even hits the sports news: CBS reminds its staff to give the New York Yankees good coverage, since CBS owns them; and Stanley Frank is quoted as saying in the January 1970 TV Guide: "Few fans are aware that sportscasters are hired directly by each local team and are answerable to it. Radio and TV stations that carry the news have no control over the play-by-play and 'color' men."

The National Academy of Science has a Space Science Board which advised that any moon landing had a low scientific priority. Ike opposed it. But when Kennedy faced the bad news of the Bay of Pigs disaster and the Russians had astronauts circling the earth, the fact that we live in a welter of newspapers and TV shows induced Kennedy against all scientific judgment to aim at landing men on the moon with a US flag. Playing to the gallery does shape the game.

The costliness of using the media makes aspiring politicians even more dependent on men with money than ever, and almost confines candidates to the millionaire class. The selection of candidates is a process that cuts even deeper, however. Author Cirino follows Choukas's distinction between tactical short-range propaganda designed to make us change our minds about something that doesn't matter much to us, and strategic long-range propaganda that shapes our basic assumptions and values. It is the latter sort that leaves the media owners confident that even if their favorite candidate loses, any candidate who stands any chance of winning must at least be acceptable to them.

This strategic long-range propaganda hits the labor movement even harder than the tactical distortion of strike news. It does the more harm because the labor movement so often accepts it and approves. Few sense how automatically the labor movement stands framed as an aggressor when it merely asks that we be robbed a little less, or is portrayed as upsetting the cart when it asks that our food supply not be cut. It tends to agree that owners of the vast wealth that they could get only by stealing it from those who produced it are entitled to a "fair return" on what they have already grabbed; and thus the more they have stolen, the more they're entitled to steal.

Until fairly recently most of the labor movement agreed that when we need to go out and shoot up the world to assure owners of their profits, we should do so. The horror of our age that outdistances all other horrors is this acceptance of a degraded puppet status for those who do the world's work. Cirino explores many things, but not this. He quotes JHC Brown's "Techniques of Persuasion" about how hard it is to get a man to change his mind when this involves changing his nuclear self — his basic values and basic assumptions. Unavoidably we have to tackle the entire package of evils, and not each separately. If long hair and the counter culture mystify you, note Cirino's comment on persuasion: "To destroy a person's self-concept without replacing it with another, reinforced by the approval of social groups, is to risk destroying the person himself."

How about the journalists and newsmen themselves? Cirino quotes Nate Blumberg in the Montana Journalism Review:

"Hundreds — perhaps thousands — of reporters and even copy editors who draw their pay from the orthodox press are disgusted with the policies of their employers, but the economic necessities of the situation force them to vent their frustration in bars, in letters to friends, in their homes, or wherever they gather with their fellow professionals."

Surely they too have the need to get into something more than just bread-and-butter unionism.

Fred Thompson



TOWER WOB

What's a Wob in a Manhattan tower?
Still a Wob. Nothing's changed.
The drag he rides each day
moves up and down 30 floors
instead of back and forth across
a continent.
Less danger but a certain thrill
hangs on. And as for the danger
three died
in a dangling box just up Third Avenue
when the doors opened and passenger
smoke poured in. Nothing's changed.
A Tower Wob talks it up in the office.
From others he brings forth a dream
or two per day, an average that stacks
well against the salad days.
And he's still broke because he's still
a wage slave. Nothing's changed.
His job as a job isn't great (he knows
there aren't any great ones) but as a
book of life it's a best-seller.
He often looks out the high wide windows
that don't open, shivers a little, and
bemoans a false nostalgia — he's wishing
the Glad Day were a thing of the past.

— Robert Rohr
X 326626



Philly's Sansom St.

Taking a walk up Sansom Street you see the city's non-workers on parade. Little old lawyers' widows bringing manicured poodles and great danes out to the sidewalk to crap. Larger, younger, fatter lawyers driving through in fat cars with fat women at their sides, wearing shiny suits the color of cockroaches. And all along the street, of course, the Street People: young men and women dressed in long hair, dirt, and expensive clothing, sitting on stoops between the piles of doggy-do.

On ever corner a head shop; on every other corner a head shop posted with a notice of bankruptcy.

Down the street, now, it's the leafleters: On one corner the Buddhists tinkling and singing:

Hairy, Hairy Christmas
Hairy Christmas
Mumbo-Jumbo....

whereas across the street you have the serious politicals, by contrast, handing out the latest piece of paper announcing the latest peace demonstration or something: These are the fresh faces of the third generation of Trotskyists, and the fourth generation of Communists, and about the millionth generation of the well-meaning liberals. They have been handing out that same piece of paper for at least the last ten thousand years.

Sansom Street knows poverty. Haggard old men walk through with heads lowered on their way to Skid Road. Street People watch them with idle curiosity. Sansom Street knows what it is to have to work for a living. Down the block a hard-hat crew is tearing up the pavement. Street People watch them with idle curiosity.

Walking back to work between posters advertising Women's and Gay Liberation and the Socialist Workers Party, I meet a sleek young man in a fur coat, and he asks me for a handout.

This is Sansom Street — land of the Counterculture, home of the Movement, and center of the Revolution!

by X 326432

(Addition by editor: Of course also on this street, but not apparent until one talks with the people or reads their papers, are the ideas in their heads and the hopes or hopelessness in their hearts: in some the empty rejection of what is and has been, an emptiness that is self-destructive until one hatches new hopes and purpose; and in others a confused jumble of values and projects, raw material for creation, all "without form and void". On some other street are the straight working stiffs, not as yet so troubled by these considerations as they will be, pledging their next year's paychecks against television sets, cars, or furniture. Only out of all this, for the future can grow only from what is, can we shape that future. FT)

boycotts

Go find another supermarket.

Safeway, largest outlet in the country for scab lettuce, is being boycotted by the United Farm Workers. Safeway is being just as hardnosed about lettuce as it was about grapes.

A & P discriminates against blacks in hiring policies and sells inferior food in stores in the black community. Operation Breadbasket asks support to change these conditions.

Benefits End

In Oregon in early April it was found that some 1600 claimants to unemployment benefits had already exhausted their claim, including the 13-week extension past the regular 26 weeks voted in January.

REPRESSION NOTES

A NEW YORK JURY decided on May 14 not to believe that the Black Panthers had planned to blow up department stores and such with the rolls of oatmeal paste that the stoolie had put in their refrigerator. So after some of them had been in jail over two years awaiting trial, all were acquitted — including those on bail who had skipped to Algeria. No report on any recovery of their bail money.

COUNTERSPY Committee, at 1402 New York Avenue, Washington DC 20005, is made up of technicians and lawyers who offer to provide free removal of phone taps and to help electronics technicians in other cities set up similar committees.

THE FIFTH JUDGE to consider trying Angela Davis disqualified himself May 10.

ALAN McSURELY, a Kentucky poverty worker, and wife Margaret are appealing their sentence for refusing to give papers to the McClellan Committee.

THE SEALE prosecution in New Haven rested in late April, relying on a dubious tape recording made by their man Sams of Alex Rackley, presumed informer whom Seale, as chairman of the Black Panther Party, is charged to have ordered killed. Sams shut off the recorder at will; there was no involvement of Seale; and Seale's co-defendant Erica Huggins's statements are choppy and in the past tense, as though rephrasing what someone else said.

CONNIE TUCKER, 20-year-old chairman of Florida Junta of Militant Organizations, was sentenced in Tampa to five years on possession of marijuana. This was based on a search of her rooms during which neither Connie nor any of her friends was allowed to view the search, and no marijuana was produced. Tampa Times notes that others in the same court on the same charge drew probation. Police have been bothering Connie since her university activities in 1969.

IN ENGLAND, scores of Manchester rebels trying to start an outdoor speakers' corner have been arrested....In Dublin, Martin Dolphin, Leftist, has been locked up in an insane asylum and not allowed to see either family or lawyer. His friends and political opponents insist he is sane.... In Prague, 16 young radicals drew one to four years for starting their own party and issuing leaflets....In Yugoslavia, where strikes have been practiced for some time, they were officially declared legal May 5. ...In Peru, where Hugo Blanco and other peasant agitators who had been arrested in 1963 were freed on Christmas Eve, there are reports of other peasant agitators in jail....In Bolivia, there have been many April political arrests....

EAST PAKISTAN is a hungry land where 95% of the voters voted out the government that ran the election, then suffered the crushing of their mass demonstrations and the overthrow of the government they had elected by West Pakistan using military equipment from America.

CEYLON'S government, which includes socialists, Trotskyites, and Moscow-type Communists, faced a revolt attributed to the massive unemployment among young people with advanced education. Ceylon's government asked for aid from India, the USA, and Britain, and even got MIG-17s from Russia to do the job. International co-operation!

Place For Jobs

In Tacoma recently the Welfare Rights Action Council was picketing the welfare office. A Fellow Worker approached one of the pickets: "Why are you picketing?"

"We're protesting welfare cuts," replied the picket.

"You want to work?"

"Of course," replied the startled picket.

"Then you're picketing the wrong place. No jobs here. Go picket the Labor Temple for a four-hour day," the FW advised. "Go picket the plants on the tideflats — that's where the jobs are."



Illinois Labor History dedication at Waldheim

A Few Own It

Willard F. Mueller, former counsel to the Federal Trade Commission presently teaching economics at the University of Wisconsin, finds that 102 of the 195,000 corporations in manufacture own 48% of all manufacturing assets, and 200 own 91%. He notes that conglomerates can frequently disregard a strike at one plant and get the work done at some other plant they own under another name, and that the owners of industries and their executive offices are increasingly in a different state from the plants they own and the stench they create.

Donations to the Industrial Worker sustaining fund.

Bill Brownlee ----	$ 1.00
Vincent Pinto-----	5.00
Fred Strom--------	4.00
Robert Rossi------	1.00
X-110 Member------	2.25
Paul Hering-------	25.00
Otto Schaefer-----	5.00
James Williams----	30.00
Peter & Bertha Suto-	250.00
Herbert Kunelis---	4.00
Sigrid Danielsson-	5.00
Total	$ 332.25
Previously Acknowlegded	$2,311.23
Total (May 18th)	$2,643.48

SOME WORKERS HAVE BLACK SKINS

Recent unemployment figures show that black workers are much harder hit than the rest of us. The 1970 census showed a black population of 22,800,000, mostly herded into sections of big cities, making up close to a quarter of the population of the 66 largest cities. Where the rate of unemployment of black teenagers a year ago ran 28%, or double that of white slum kids, it recently ran 38%, and still a bit more than double the teenage rate in white ghettos.

Black workers have had to fight denial of a chance to acquire skills and denial of a chance to use skills they have acquired. Black union members increasingly find they have to take action as an organized group within their unions to win equal job opportunities. They frequently get results, and also prove this can be done without weakening the unions. They run into less resistance in the colleges than in the craft unions, and there are now half a million black college graduates in the labor force.

These varied facts are all facets of one of the biggest stories developing.

Race prejudice severely weakens the labor movement. It usually comes from learning what isn't so. It runs deeper than book learning, but book learning can help. Next month we expect to have a review by Ottilie Markholt of the new edition of Spero and Harris's book "The Black Worker".

The March-April issue of Radical America (a buck a copy from 1237 Spaight Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703) gives you 120 pages of thorough research on the story of the Negro as slave, job hunter, unionist, and member of such black plant caucuses as DRUM. Your library should have the Summer 1969 issue of Labor History — devoted to the history of union organizing among Negroes and union discrimination. Books can help. Personal friendships and involvement can teach even more.

Putting any group of workers whatsoever at bargaining disadvantage is a boomerang that comes back and hits those who throw it. Keep one group off the job, and their need helps our employer keep our wages down. Make it difficult for members of any group to get a home, and it helps landlords raise rents. Until most of us have learned this basic economics about discrimination, we are at a great disadvantage in dealing with employers and landlords. Until we have gone beyond that and felt our unity as a class, we will remain pawns in the hands of a malignant minority.

Respect Pickets

An international organizer representing a white-collar union was asked in a union meeting to comment on the recent court decision upholding a worker's right to refuse to cross a picket line as a matter of conscience.

"The decision is good," he said, "but don't depend on the courts; another court may decide differently. The best policy is simply to refuse to cross any picket line, no matter what the circumstances. If you all stick together no one can be singled out for punishment."

He cited a strike of the members of his union against a large plant in which the clericals were a small minority. None of the other crafts had clauses included in their agreements protecting their refusal to cross picket lines. The clericals pledged that if the other crafts would support them they would not settle until all the workers were reinstated.

The strike began. The company had its cameras ready at the gates to photograph employees going to work. Not one worker crossed the lines! After weeks of struggle the clericals won their basic demands, and all of the crafts returned to work with no discrimination and no reprisals.

Part-Time Benefits

In Pennsylvania workers who are hired as part-time workers are now ruled to be eligible for proportional unemployment benefits. The ruling arose in regard to 85 part-time clothing workers who had been laid off for eight months with no compensation. ACW fought the issue.

Scab Cookies

Workers at Dare Foods Limited located in British Columbia have been on strike since March 8 for better wages and better conditions. This is an eastern firm whose products are widely distributed. The Dare strikers ask our support. Don't buy Dare cookies! Look again. Those little things aren't raisins and chocolate bits. They're scabs.

Ed Jahn Speaks On Workers' Control

On Tuesday evening, April 27, Fellow Worker Ed Jahn was a guest lecturer at Drexel University in Philadelphia, where he spoke to a combined class of students studying labor history and comparative labor movements.

FW John spoke on workers' control of industry. After describing the bureaucratic management of the corporations and the government agencies under the present system, he asked for suggestions as to how the workers could control their places of work. A number of suggestions were made and several problems pointed out.

The officers of a workers' management organization might use their power to create a job monopoly with patronage posts for their supporters, ultimately setting themselves up as a new management bureaucracy. FW Jahn pointed out that something like this actually happened in Russia, but that a major factor there was the Bolshevik Party, which prevented the workers' organizations in individual work places from linking up into a unified organization. Most of the problems pointed out are real, but arise largely from the attempt to set up workers' management in a single workplace. This is why we need a unifying organization to bring together the workers in all industries — the One Big Union.

The students took an active part in the interesting and lively discussion. At the end of the class FW Jarama Jahn collected $20 from sales of Wobbly literature. All in all, a very successful way to spend the evening.

FW Ed Jahn, who has had experience in teaching on the college level, wishes to remind any interested readers in the Northeast that he is available for such lectures — without charge, of course.

PREAMBLE

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto "A Fair Day's Wage for a Fair Day's Work", we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword "Abolition of the Wage System".

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

British Socialist Looks At Syndicalism:

"DOES INCREASED INDUSTRIAL ACTION INDICATE REVIVAL OF SYNDICALISM?"

For many decades F. A. Ridley has been a socialist spokesman and feature writer for the Independent Labor Party in Britain. With the foregoing question as a headline he reminded readers in the February 29 issue of the ILP journal (delayed by the British postal strike) that today's radical wave is more like the radical wave that preceded the First World War than like the Bolshevik wave that followed it. In the years 1910 to 1914 the Left was primarily syndicalist, and Ridley explains:

"Syndicalism was — and where it still exists still is — revolutionary, envisaging ultimately the probably forcible overthrow both of the ruling class and of the class state. But it also envisages the struggle against bourgeois society as being carried on 'at the point of production', in the workshop and on the factory floor by the industrial workers themselves, eventually culminating in a revolutionary general strike, one in which all the producers simultaneously stop production, thus (or so the theorists of syndicalism believed) bringing capitalist society to a standstill by one supreme revolutionary act."

Naturally Ridley cites the IWW as an example of syndicalism, so here we should interject that the syndicalists we have known aimed to minimize the use of all force except the economic and moral pressures workers can create; and that the IWW projection of a General Strike, on which Chaplin wrote a much circulated pamphlet, is not a plan for walking out of the factories or shutting them down. It is a plan for running the factories under workers' control. We expect capitalism to become more and more obnoxious and unworkable. We expect the working class to continue increasing its organized competence, its research and educational efforts, and to include in these efforts down-to-earth planning for production schedules. We expect the troubles inherent in capitalism and such adroit assistance as a united working class can give to the process to create a widespread willingness to let organized labor run industry on its own plan. If some malignant minority still resists, then and only then does the issue of other types of force arise.

But to return to Ridley's interesting parallels. He writes of a most successful and stimulating syndicalist pamphlet of 1912, "The Miners' Next Step", and continues:

"The workers' next step? At the present time it is beginning to look very much as if we are approaching, if indeed we have not already entered, a new phase of predominantly industrial activity.... The Communist one-party State...has never cut ice in Europe or America.... Parliament is becoming increasingly discredited, while social democracy... appears to be more and more irrelevant. But compare with this the present wave of purely industrial activity, for example the successive strikes of seamen, council workers, power workers, and now most recently Her Majesty's Post Office itself.... Perhaps we are entering a revolutionary syndicalist phase 'at the point of production'? The revolutionary general strike may still perhaps represent the workers' next step in the 1970s."

INSULTED...

Akwesasne Notes, champion of American Indian rights, protests the series of plastic cards in Kellogg's Sugar Smacks. These cards are offered as depicting Indian life truthfully. One card shows seven Indians, all armed, and one holding a scalp and a tomahawk.

The truth about scalping, as any good historian can tell you, is that the Indians had no suitable knives for scalping before the white man came, and scalping was done as French, British, Spanish, and white Americans offered Indians bounties for slaying enemies selected by the bounty payer, with the scalp required to collect the bounty.

STUDENTS

At SIU Carbondale, Gordon, a cat of eight months, has been elected to the Student Senate. He ran on the program: Let's have the substance of democracy, and not just the form.

Wisconsin State (Stevens Point) is the birthplace of a new development in student organization: a low-dues voluntary student organization to take care of all sorts of routine needs best handled collectively — hitting town stores for special discounts for members, hiring a law professor to serve them part-time with any legal advice students need, and so on.

Daniel Braunstein and George Hains, two professors at Rochester, have completed a study of the anti-business attitude of most students. This used to develop in college years, but they find students now come to college already hostile to the System. They find further that this may be because at high-school age girls are said to influence boys, and where girls formerly were more conservative than boys, they are now more radical.

CHIPS (the Co-operative High School Independent Press Syndicate) estimates that there are between 3,000 and 4,000 underground or independent high-school papers....When Merit sent a questionnaire to 53,000 high-school juniors and seniors selected as high achievers, it got back 22,000 replies. Only 27% were in favor of US involvement in Vietnam; 75% favored unionism. Black students made up only 8% of the 22,000, but 86% of them favored unionism. (That may settle one myth on the Left.)

Today's young radicals are not furtive. Girls who got jobs at FBI, then went on peace demonstrations and got fired for such free-time activity, have now sued the FBI to get their jobs back. The police chief in Bristol, Pennsylvania arrested his two stepsons regretfully when they told him they had burnt all the Berks County draft records.

Fighting Poor

Almost a third of all homocides, forcible rapes, robberies, and assaults occur in the six cities with over a million people. The 26 largest cities have 17% of the population and 45% of the major violent crimes. Says Doctor Walter Menninger: "The chance of being involved in a violent crime is one in ten thousand for the upper-middle-class white, one in two thousand for the white middle-class citizen, one in seventy-seven in the black city ghetto." Most violent crimes are committed by poor blacks against poor blacks or poor whites against poor whites, who usually know each other, and are not interracial.

Does this sort of violence require more policing? In January the police went on strike in New York and Milwaukee, and crime declined. In some ghetto areas local organizations patrolled the streets.

Crowded people get into fights with each other. They don't need more cops — they need more room. And they need what it takes to live.

MAYDAY DEMOS



County Jail Parade
Photos by Johannsen

LOOKING BACK AT MAY

The May Day spirit took hold earlier, held on longer, and involved more people than it has in years. It started with vets against the war who told the Senators what was what — culmination of years of work in GI coffee houses, a mimeographed GI underground press, forming an American Servicemen's Union, and spreading the word that a man in uniform still has some constitutional rights. They stayed to head the April 24 demonstration.

One detail to warm the heart: When several thousand had been herded into the Washington Coliseum, they were put on the field, while the National Guard stood all around the front row of spectators' seats. The Guard had been on their feet for four hours when one lad grew weary and sat down. An officer prodded him, whereupon the thousands arrested started chanting "Let him stay! Let him stay!" Others lined up near him sat down, and the chant was pluralized to "Let them stay!". Soon the Guard all around the Coliseum were sitting down, and there wasn't much the officers could do about it.

All around the country the Wobs were caught up in the festive spirit — from a May Day party in New York, where they had just opened up a new IWW Hall, to a picnic in Berkeley. In Chicago there was a noontime demonstration in County Jail to urge that there isn't much sense crowding jails with people (and there is some talk of renewing the pitch July 14 (Bastille Day), then participation in a Washington Park May Day demonstration, and a social in the Wobbly Hall in the evening.

May 5 there were peace demonstrations in many places. In Boston several fellow workers carried an IWW flag to the Boston Commons, marching all the way down from Cambridge Common with several thousand in a feeder parade to join the 50,000 there. They write: "We handed out a leaflet we had made by stapling a reprint of the Irish Cowboy's poem 'I Walk the Line' from the April Industrial Worker, along with the IWW preamble and the leaflet 'Unionism — Man's Best Bet'. We got many questions like 'Are the Wobblies still around?' and 'When is the next meeting?'."

All this sort of thing does us good. The Chicago Office has been getting subs and inquiry forms as a result from places we had not heard of.

After all the police brutality, the era of demonstrations finally wound up with an Establishment-Approved Hunger March in 350 cities and towns. Just why kids should have to get blisters to get donations to fight hunger has not quite been made plain, but some of their techniques might be copied by the less-approved movements — such as "Blister Busses" staffed by some apprentice foot doctors and "Toe Trucks" to pick up those whose arches collapse.

When it was all over Attorney General Mitchell asked for a law to permit him to lock dissidents up for 60 days without even letting them out on bail. We hear that Mrs. Mitchell proposed it.



Free Everybody Rally
County Jail, Mayday.

poverty grows

"Economic growth by itself can never provide the answer to the problem of poverty", says Michael Meacher, member of British Parliament, in the March 12 London Times. To prove it he cites these facts:

"Between 1953 and 1966 the number of people living below the state-accepted poverty line (because they either could not or did not claim national assistance) more than doubled."

"If the number of people living on the state poverty line (drawing on national assistance, or if not claiming or not eligible to claim, no better off) is added, the number in poverty rose from about four million in 1953 to seven and a half million in 1960...and may well now exceed ten million."



Silva, with two purple hearts, leads Frisco parade in wheelchair, his shirt inscribed "if I could only turn back the hands of time." ILWU pensioners on one side, unity of Black, Brown, & White workers on the other. Photos by Wes Iijima, IWW News Service.

Migrant's Plight Still The Same

When some 15,000 migrant farm workers trudged through spring cold and rain from Marion to Indianapolis, they were given the cold shoulder by all the politicians. Benito Lopez, spokesman for the United Mexican Americans, did get a chance to protest to the Associated Migrant Opportunities office about such grievances as these:

Denial of emergency food when needed because of job layoffs;

No help to find housing;

No information on the medical services supposed to be available to these migrant workers;

No help to migrants who need help because of language or writing difficulties in getting licenses, titles, registrations, and so on.

IN FLORIDA

In Florida, where the January freeze put 18,000 migrant farm workers in desperate plights, farmers used this to cut wages. A group calling itself Organized Migrants in Community Action set April 27 as the date after which they would either have a guarantee of $14 a day or would strike.

Especially where much stoop labor is involved, migrant workers with sizable families are preferred by the exploiter. School always lets out at potato-picking time in Aroostock County, Maine. In early spring in Louisiana, when strawberries are ripe, the children of Spanish-speaking migrants set out early in the morning to pick berries, pick till noon, or till one if the sun permits, then go to automatically segregated Chicano school sessions if they can still get there on time. Often there is nothing illegal in working a 12-year-old kid 60 hours a week. Doctors find that a prolonged crouch position in a growing boy or girl can prevent normal physical development.

"We are the wisest, strongest race;
Loud may our praise be sung —
The only animal alive
That feeds upon its young."

ROCHE, FRIENDS LOSE U.M.W. WELFARE FUND

The courts have taken the United Mine Worker Welfare Fund away from control by the union bureaucracy. The UMWA President and Miss Roche have both been ordered to quit the three-member board running the fund. (She was a liberal who acquired Columbine Mine during the IWW 1927 coal strike, then arranged for it to become UMWA.) The courts find that they gypped the fund, keeping from $45,000,000 to $60,000,000 in no-interest accounts in a bank the union ran.

In District 5, President Budzanonski and Treasurer Seddon face a year in jail and a $10,000 fine on charges of election fraud.

A six-year-old suit to get 19 of UMWA's 23 districts out of the hands of appointed trustees is still in the works.

Court actions can remove impediments to union democracy, but they can no more grow it than they can grow cabbage. First of all it takes some seed, and the miners have that. It also takes a vision of what industrial democracy can hope for. For that we recommend a few Wobbly papers, pamphlets, and songbooks.

BIG PAPERS; BIG MONEY

"The press of this country is now, and always has been, so thoroughly dominated by the wealthy few that it can't be depended on to give the great mass of the people that correct information concerning political, economic, and social subjects which it is necessary that they shall have in order that they shall vote and in all ways act in the best way to protect themselves from the brutal force and chicanery of the ruling and employing class." — Edward Scripps, founder of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, quoted by Robert Cirino in "Don't Blame the People"



(London Tribune)

"CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM" IN S.D.

(continued from Page 1)

attack on their printing place, reported separately.

Fellow Worker Gonsalves has written us about the case as follows:

"The trouble began during the early summer of 1970, when the Brown Berets were at a high level of organizational work in the community. The Berets worked in all areas: the Huelga of the farm workers, the Chicano Moratorium, and so on.

"Because of this the San Diego Police Department decided to send in one 'pig latin' named Jesus Lopez to subvert the efficiency of the organization.

It was during this period that a local community college fired two workers from the Chicano Studies Program. This meant a big protest by La Raza to support these individuals and to protect the right to an education for the Chicano community. The protest was held at the local school board.

"During this time the Brown Berets had a newspaper called El Barrio. In one issue someone reprinted a graphic of a molotov cocktail with directions on how to make it. A Brown Beret meeting was held to discuss the forthcoming Chicano Moratorium.

"Nearly six months later, the all-white grand jury of San Diego issued indictments against myself, David Rico, and Carlos Calderon. The charges were Criminal Syndicalism, making and distributing fire bombs, and soliciting commission of a murder.

"The third charge has been dropped, but on July 26 'Los Tres de San Diego' go on trial on the other two charges."

(A few terms in the above letter should perhaps be explained. 'La Raza' — The Race — refers to a series of organizations in the Southwest. The first La Raza Unida Party was formed in Texas in 1969 to defend the interests of Chicanos — the common local term for Spanish-speaking Americans. La Huelga (The Strike) refers here to the long struggle of the Farm Workers, first against grape growers and now generally in California. The Chicano Moratorium refers to demonstrations held in many places last August 29 to protest such facts as that while Chicanos compose only 3% of the population, they provide 20% of Vietnam casualties.)

From the transcript of the grand jury, Gonsalves appraises what the evidence against them alleges. First there is that stool pigeon Jesus Lopez, who said that at the Brown Beret meeting referred to above Gonsalves had said he made fire bombs. (Old-timers may recall the story of Coutts and Townsend, the only two "professional witnesses" the prosecution could find to tell enough lies to send a hundred Wobs to jail.) The prosecution also contends that two fire bombs were found by the janitor at the Board of Education, and that the janitor saw David Rico's car driving away from that building, and took down the license number.

All this raises a puzzle. If in early summer the San Diego police knew of these "mad bombers", why did they wait six months to arrest them? Either the police were not protecting us good citizens against such "mad bombers", or they didn't believe the story any more than we do.

The prosecution can be expected to flop on this fire-bomb story, just as it has already had to withdraw the weird charge "soliciting the commission of a murder". But the Criminal Syndicalism law is one designed to put working men in jail even when they don't commit any crime except thinking, writing, and talking. It is an outgrowth of the old conspiracy doctrine. It gets into this case through the provision that anyone who publishes or distributes material that can be understood to advocate the use of violence in attacking social evils can be sent up for as long as 14 years as a criminal syndicalist.

In 1970 there was this movement paper The San Diego Street Journal, staffed by members of IU 450 of the IWW. It was not issued by the IWW as an organization. To accommodate Chicano protests against the lack of schooling, housing, civil rights, and so on. The Street Journal let its plant be used by the Brown Beret publication El Barrio. The Street Journal later folded, then was revived by a socialist group not connected with any organization. The paper at present does not use the IU 450 label, but is friendly to all good causes, including Los Tres de San Diego.

With such backing plus the few dollars they could collect and the assistance of some sympathetic lawyers, the three have been fighting this case since November. They must now prepare for the main act before July 26. They desperately need your financial support.

Make out your check to Los Tres de San Diego Defense Committee, and mail it to our San Diego delegate, Arthur Miller, at Post Office Box 1332, San Diego, California 92112. We are especially advised not to write Los Tres on the envelope — only on the check. The Defense Committee makes the further suggestion that movements that are friendly to the cause can help out by providing a limited number of buttons, books, posters, and such that the Defense Committee can sell in their area, with all proceeds going to the defense of Los Tres.

FASCIST MINUTEMEN ATTACK S.D. I.W.W'S

The minutemen have struck again! They have tear-gassed our union print co-op and also a car belonging to one of the fellow workers at the co-op.

This is one more link in a long chain of terrorism going back to November 1969, when the windows of the original San Diego Street Journal were smashed by flying bullets. Starting there, the Right-wing psychopaths went wild in their rampage to rid San Diego of movement people. They broke into the offices of the Street Journal and San Diego Free Door. They destroyed machinery and stole papers including both private files and personal mail. Outside the office tires were slashed, one car was firebombed, and another car was thrown into a Wobbly commune. They threatened the life of the landlord of the Street Journal office and threatened those who advertise in the paper.

We do not give in, and the movement goes ahead — and these are the people and interests back of the effort to frame Los Tres de San Diego!

Arthur Miller, X 326677

TOURISTS NEVER SEE PUERTO RICAN POOR

As tourists leave the Boston airport for Puerto Rico, the Cambridge Committee for Puerto Rican Liberation furnishes leaflets informing them of such facts as these:

"More than three fourths of all Puerto Rican families earn less than $2,000 each year, and the cost of living is 25% higher than in the US. One third of the island's population has had to emigrate to the US. ...But despite the large emigration, over a third of the people who are able to work cannot find jobs....

"Per-capita income has risen over the past 20 years, but the gap between the few rich families and the many poor families has widened. In spite of a growing middle class, the income distribution is worse than before." Factory wages are about a third below those paid here. Puerto Rican Liberationists say that the island economy would be better if it could trade with any countries it chose to, including Cuba.

"A disproportionate number of Puerto Ricans have died in Vietnam...." But they have no vote in US elections.

The 131 US military bases in Puerto Rico occupy 13% of the arable land. Without local consent, one of the world's largest nuclear reactors has been built at Rincon, and it is feared that this makes the island a bomb target.

By law the glorious beaches of Puerto Rico are public, but Puerto Ricans are beaten and arrested if they enter the beaches in front of the luxury hotels.